The Bradford Reporter.

ALVORD & CLAUSON, Publishers. $2 per Annum in Advance.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning, by S. W. ALVORD and E. J. CLAUSON, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding Fifteen Lines are inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions.

Special Notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each insertion. All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.
One Column	$1 00	$60	$40
Half "	60	35	25
One Square	15	10	7½

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding Ten lines, three weeks, or less $1 50
Administrator's and Executor's Notices 2 00
Auditor's Notices 2 50
Business Cards, five lines, (per year) 5 00

Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25 per year. They will be entitled to ¼ column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarterly changes.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. FOWLER & CO., REAL ESTATE DEALERS, No. 70 Washington Street, opposite Opera House, Chicago, Ill. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and money loaned. R. FOWLER, April 21, 1869. S. LIND.

B. B. HOLLETT, MONROETON, Pa., agent for the Hubbard Mower, Empire Drill, Ithaca Wheel Rake, and Broadcast Sower for sowing Plaster and all kinds of Grain. Send for circulars to B. B. HOLLETT, Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa. June 24, '69—1y.

MYERSBURG MILLS!

The subscribers, having purchased of Mr. Barnes his interest in the Myersburg Mills, will carry on the business of Milling, and guarantee all work done by them to be of the very best quality.

Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour, and Feed, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. Myersburg, Sept. 24, '68. MYER & FROST.

PRICE LIST—CASCADE MILLS.

Best quality Winter Wheat Flour ℔ cwt.	$4 50@5 00
Best quality Rye Flour ℔ cwt.	3 50
Corn Meal and Rye and Corn Feed	2 25

A fair margin allowed to dealers.

Custom grinding usually done at once, as the capacity of the mill is sufficient for a large amount of work. H. B. INGHAM.

Camptown, July 12, 1869.

MYERS' MILL—SPECIAL NOTICE.

MYER, FOSTER & CO. will deliver Flour, Feed, Meal, Graham Flour, or anything else in their line in any part of the village.

Customers will find an Order Book at the store of Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co. All orders left in said book will be promptly attended to.

Any inquiries in regard to Grinding, or other business of the Mill, entered in said book, will be answered.

MYER, FOSTER & CO.

Towanda, June 24, 1868—tf.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

MRS. E. J. PIERCE

Presents herself to the ladies of Towanda with a very choice selection of goods, and is entirely confident of being able to meet the justly discriminating taste of such as may do her the honor of an examination of her stock. Thanking her former patrons for their favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. Fluting done beautifully and on the shortest notice. Rooms over Cohen & Rosenfield's Main Street. Towanda, Oct. 5, 1868.

BRADFORD COUNTY

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots, for sale.

Parties having property for sale will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of the same, with terms of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms, &c. H. B. McKEAN, Real Estate Agent.

Office over Mason's Bank, Towanda, Pa. Jan. 29, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO.

They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.

G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining counties and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one through which to make collections. G. F. MASON. Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

ATTENTION THIS WAY!

N. KINNEY & CO.,

WAVERLY, N.Y.,

Have on hand for the Spring trade, the largest assortment of

BUGGIES AND PLATFORM WAGONS

To be found in this part of the country, which they will sell at the most reasonable prices, and warrant all work. All that doubt need but call and examine. A word to the wise is sufficient.

April 1, 1869—6m. N. KINNEY & CO.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES!

AT MONROETON, PA.

TRACY & HOLLON,

Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors, of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All Goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call.

TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1869—1y.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND.

GUION & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS RUN ON TO QUEENSTOWN ON LIVERPOOL.

Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week.

Swallow-tail Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month.

Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand.

For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New York, or G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers. Oct 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa.

G. S. PECK, MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST, Towanda, Pa. Mills built and repaired. Engines and Boilers set in the best manner. I would call the attention of mill owners to my

NEW VORTEX WATER WHEEL,

As combining all the elements of a first-class motier, simplicity of construction, accessibility, great strength of parts, developing the greatest amount of power for water used, easily repaired, running under backwater with no detriment to power except diminution of head, requiring no alteration in mill frames or addition to flume, will run under low head, and made of any desired capacity. These wheels will be furnished at less than one-half the cost of any other first-class wheel in market, and warranted to perform all that is claimed for them. These wheels will be made for delivery with or without cases, on short notice, of the best iron in market.

For full particulars address or enquire of the undersigned. G. S. PECK, Towanda, Pa.

P.S.—These wheels can be seen in operation at Messrs. Horton & Wells' Mill, Towanda twp. The wheels are wholly composed of iron as now made. Jan. 14, 1869—tf.

HARDING & SMALLEY,

Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the Rooms formerly occupied by WOOD & HARDING, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as—Solar Photographs, Plain, Pencilled and Colored, Groltypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and artistic finish, *cannot be excelled*. We invite all to examine them, as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very enviable reputation.

We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames, and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also, Passepartouts Card Frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, and everything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call.

N.B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms. D. HARDING, Aug. 29, '67. F. SMALLEY.

TOWANDA COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

The undersigned, having leased the Coal Yard and Dock at the old "Barclay Basin," and just completed a large Coal-house and Office upon the premises, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Towanda and vicinity with the different kinds and sizes of the above-named coals upon the most reasonable terms in any quantity desired. Prices at the Yard until further notice:

Large Egg	$6 50
Small Egg	6 50
Stove	6 50
Chestnut	6 00
"Barclay" Lump	4 00
" Run of Mines	3 50
" Pine or Blacksmith	3 00

The following additional charges will be made for delivering Coal within the borough limits:

Per Ton ... 50 cents.	Extra for carrying in, 50 cents.
Half Ton ... 35 "	" " " " 25 "
Qr. Ton ... 25 "	" " " " 25 "

☞ Orders may be left at the Yard, corner of Railroad and Elizabeth Streets, or at H. C. Porter's Drug Store.

N.B.—Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. WARD & DIVEN.

Towanda, July 26, 1869—tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office with W. C. Bogart, Esq., No. 5 Brick Row. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. July 1, 1869.

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. June 27, '64.

EDWARD OVERTON, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office formerly occupied by the late J. C. Adams. march 1, '68.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

W. A. PECK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office over the Bakery, south of the Ward House, and opposite the Court House. nov 8, '68.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 15, '68—tf.

JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention given to Orphans' Court business, Conveyancing and Collections. ☞ Office at the Register and Recorder's office, south of the Court House. Dec. 1, 1864.

BENJ. M. PECK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the office lately occupied by Mercur & Morrow, south of Ward House, up stairs. july 16, '68.

MERCUR & MORROW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public. ULYSSES MERCUR. F. D. MORROW. March 9, 1865.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

Particular attention paid to Collections and Orphans' Court business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north side Public Square. apr. 1, '69.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. july 20, '68.

W. T. DAVIES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office with Wm. Watkins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of decedents' estates.

W. HERSEY WATKINS, COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Also a NOTARY PUBLIC, resident in the borough of Towanda, Pa., for acknowledging the Execution of Deeds, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Wills, Contracts, Affidavits, Pensions-ers' Papers, and other Legal Instruments. April 28, 1869.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention is called to ALVEOLITES as a base for Artificial Teeth. Having used this material for the past four years, I can confidently recommend it as being far superior to Rubber. Please call and examine specimens. ☞ Chloroform administered when desired. may 20, '68.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. jan 1, '68.

T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Towanda, Pa. Office with W. B. Kelly, over Wickham & Black. Residence at Mrs. Humphrey's, on Second Street. apr 16, '68.

DOCTOR H. A. BARTLETT,

BURLINGTON BOROUGH, PA.

July 29, 1868.

J. STEVENS, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence at N. Tidd's, Esq., corner of Second and College Streets. Office over Rockwell's Store, opposite Means House. Towanda, May 23, 1867.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1844-5, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry Howe's. jan 14, '69.

MISS E. H. BATES, M.D. (GRADUATE of Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, Class 1854.) Office and residence, No. 11 Pine Street, Owego. Particular attention given to diseases of women. Patients visited at their homes if requested. may 28, '68.

T. B. CAMP, INSURANCE AGENT.—Office formerly occupied by Mercur & Morrow, one door south of Ward House. July 22, 1869.

F. B. FORD, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Towanda, Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Charges moderate. Feb. 13, 1868.

FRANCIS E. POST, PAINTER, Towanda, Pa., with ten years experience, is confident he can give the best satisfaction in Painting, Graining, Staining, Glazing, Papering, &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to jobbing in the country. april 9, '68.

J. K. VAUGHAN, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER. All kinds of Architectural Designs furnished. Ornamental work in Stone, Iron and Wood. Office on Main Street, over the Post-office. Attention given to Rural Architecture, such as laying out of grounds, &c., &c. apr. 1, '67-1y

A. W. AYRES' MARBLE SHOP,

ELMIRA, N.Y.

You will find Granite Monuments, both Quincy and Concord, Marble and Slate Mantles, and Coal Grates to fit. A large assortment constantly on hand, cheap as the cheapest. Aug. 10, 1868—1y.

O. W. STEVENS, COUNTY SURVEYOR. Camptown, Bradford Co., Pa. Thankful to his many employers for past patronage, would respectfully inform the citizens of Bradford County that he is prepared to do any work in his line of business that may be entrusted to him. Those having disputed lines would do well to have their property accurately surveyed before allowing themselves to feel aggrieved by their neighbors. All work warranted correct, so far as the nature of the case will permit. All unpatented lands attended to as soon as warrants are obtained. O. W. STEVENS. Feb. 24, 1869—1y.

J. V. DOOLITTLE, PRACTICAL JEWELER, would inform the people of Bradford and surrounding Counties, that he has opened a new Jewelry Store in Canton, where will be found constantly on hand a nicely-selected stock of goods in his line, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, of American, English, and Swiss manufacture, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, and all the articles usually found in a first-class Jewelry Store. All goods sold as reasonable as in any of the surrounding cities, and warranted as represented. Repairing and jobbing done on short notice, and on the most favorable terms. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Troy Street, Canton, Pa., May 12, 1869.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOTEL, CORNER of Bridge and Water Streets, Towanda, Pa. M. B. CALKINS, Proprietor, assisted by L. T. ROYES, formerly of "Royes House," Burlington, Pa. Feb. 24, 1869—tf

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.

On Main Street, near the Court House.

C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.

Oct. 8, 1866.

AMERICAN HOTEL, EAST SMITHFIELD, PA. The subscriber having leased this house, lately occupied by A. G. Bentley, and thoroughly repaired and refitted it, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. Every endeavor will be made to satisfy those who may favor him with a call. A. G. REYNOLDS. Feb. 1, 1869—6m*

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.

JOHN C. WILSON.

Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL.

PETER LANDMESSER,

Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffis, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call. Dec. 23, 1868—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa., JOHNSON & HORTON, Proprietors. The popular Hotel having been thoroughly fitted and repaired, and furnished throughout with new and elegant Furniture, will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1868. Neither expense nor pains has been spared in rendering this House a model hotel in all its arrangements. A superior quality Old Burton Ale, for invalids, just received. April 23, 1869.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY THOUSAND acres of the finest farming land, situated in the County of Los Angelos, California, at prices ranging from $10 to $20 (currency) per acre. These lands are contiguous to the thriving city of Los Angelos, and are admirably adapted for the cultivation of the Orange, Lemon, Fig, Olive, Mulberry, and fruit and grain of every description. Great attention is now being given to the production of Raw Silk in this district, for which the genial climate renders it especially suited. Arrangements will shortly be made by which intending emigrants can be furnished with guarantees for title deeds before leaving New York. For further particulars address

TILESTON, EMERY & CO., March 30, 1869—3m. Los Angelos, Cal.

CANNED OYSTERS, AT WHOLESALE and retail. jy1 MCCABE & MIX.

Selected Poetry.

RETROSPECT.

O for one hour of such enchanted light
As made a fairer daytime in the sky,
When on the willow-bank we sat that night,
My old-time love and I!

A while we talked so low and tenderly,
We felt the listening trees above us lean;
And leaden for the silence seemed to me
That fell at last between.

Her heart lay floating on its quiet thoughts,
Like water-lilies on a tranquil lake;
And Love within, unknown, became unsought,
Lay dreaming half awake.

Ah, Love is lightest sleeper ever known!
A whisper, and he started pale to view;
Old as the heavens seemed our story grown,
While yet the moon was new.

And when she spoke her answer seemed the while
Sweeter for sweetness of the lips that told,
Setting a precious word within a smile—
A diamond r nged with gold.

Then bloomed for us the perfect century-flower,
Then filled the cup and overran the brim;
And all the stars processional, that hour,
Chanted a bridal hymn.

Ah, Time, all after days may fly away,
Such joy as that thou hast but once to give,
And Love is royal from his crowning-day,
Though kingdomloss he live.

—CARL SPENCER *in Harper's Magazine for August.*

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

NOVELS AND NOVEL-READING.

MR. EDITOR: In a brief essay on "Novels and Novel-Reading," which appeared in a late issue of your paper, we attempted to justify and encourage the study of the works of our standard authors of fiction. Three questions were propounded: What are the kinds or characters of fiction? who are its enemies? what are the influences of a good novel on the mind, and hence on society? Two of these questions we answered—imperfectly, of course, because necessarily briefly—in that communication, and intimated our intention at some future leisure hour to reply to the third. Meantime, an estimable friend of ours at Warren Centre is quickened into a highly appreciable display of literary taste, moral fervor and scientific lore, by our initiative article, declaring himself in the interests of a total abolition of all shades and species of mental pabulum not essentially ethical in type, for entire abstinence from all sorts of literary "ephemera," and in favor of choosing a sphere for his intellectual calisthenics on more solid ground. If his digestive powers are equal to the emergency, we are confident that his "shadow will never grow less" by the change of fare from "Old Mother Goose" to SIR HUMPHREY DAVY! But, Mr. Editor, with your permission, we will prosecute our original intention by enquiring into the influences of good novels on the mind of the reader, and thus upon society and civilization. We read to be impressed and informed. The power of an author, and consequently the excellence and efficiency of a book, depends upon the intensity of the effect it produces upon the mind. There are some *methods* of impressing truth more effectively than others, as well as some men who can enforce their views more successfully than other men. In fact, one man is superior to another in instructing and teaching—one book is better than another, generally according to the *way* or *manner* in which it presents the truth. Again, that method of instruction is the *most* impressive and effective which presents truth in the most attractive forms—which has a regard for the mind's love of æsthetics as well as of ethics—which enlists the sympathies of the feelings and touches the soul at the same time that it exercises the reason and appeals to the sterner faculties of the mind. These two principles admitted, we shall then be prepared to allow that if there are novels that teach truth, their effect upon the mind for good will depend upon the way in which the author presents it. If he wishes to illustrate a truth, and can write powerfully and effectively, the influence of the novel will be great for good, and *vice versa*. Now, we are not prepared to admit that any novel is good unless it teaches or illustrates *truth*, and does it effectively. That there *are* such novels, we are firmly convinced. We confidently believe that there are works of fiction which have worthy aims, noble objects to accomplish, some benefit to society as their inspiring and stimulating cause, and that not only pursue these ends with the highest literary ability and intellectual power, but employ only the wisest and most commendable means. If there are such novels, how can they have any other effect than for good? They must stamp upon the mind their pure motives, their noble impulses, their elevating thoughts, their noble aims, in proportion as they are works of ability, thus rousing up the soul of the reader to effort, and actuating him to vindicate the truth in his intercourse with the world. Scott's works we classify among these standard novels. His fiction—both of poetry and prose—belong to what is termed the "historic novel"—this specific name being derived from the aim of the works: to illustrate historic truths or principles. Scott's whole object, if we are to judge him by his works, is to elevate, deepen, intensify and perpetuate "high, lofty, noble, God-like principles." To effect this, he calls to his aid the powers of imagination, and strives to please as well as instruct. His historical facts are real, and his characters are not more easily identified as natural than as actual personages. Bad characters often appear with the good, evil and wrong contend with justice and right; but vice never escapes without its condemnation, and wickedness always receives the most scathing rebukes. All the nobler affections and virtues are the honored themes of his poetry and the deified subjects of his prose. Prudence, justice, fortitude, patriotism, honor, purity, truth, charity, forbearance, honesty, morality, love, Godly fear, all that is noble and true and good, inspire his thoughts and actuate his pen. As we cannot refer to all or many of his sayings on these subjects, and as he is accounted an writer for the "thoughtsick" and "sentimental," let us see what he really says about "love," that our Warren Centre friend, among others, may have his attention drawn to the fact that there is such a thing as holy love, at well perhaps, as "lovesickness." In the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," he says:

"True love's the gift which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven:
It is not fantasy's hot fire
Whose wishes, soon as granted, expire;
It hopes not for mere earthly joys,
With hard plaster in view, not dreams of
It is the sunset of life gives me
The silver lock, the cheek pale,
Which bent to heart, and what is mind
In body and in soul can find."

And again, in the same poem he tells us:

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below and saints above;
For love is heaven and heaven is love."

Charity, which is the result of love, is beautifully rewarded in his "Marmion":

"Oft were wounded hearts healed by
Shall friends alone and kindred mourn:
The stranger, passed the door shall
Poor at his name a tribute
And frequent falls the grateful dew,
For benefits the world or knew."

Certainly, no one who is informed on history, and who has even ordinary ability, can read the works of Sir WALTER SCOTT without being morally and intellectually elevated. The "Waverly Novels," the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," the "Lord of the Isles," "Marmion," the "Lady of the Lake," in what they have already done and will continue to do for the purification, the civilization and the development of mind, will only die with time.

CHARLES DICKENS is another writer of standard fiction. His sphere is widely different from that of SCOTT. While SIR WALTER's heroes are nearly all of historic notoriety, and his *dramatis personæ* chiefly from the higher grades of society, DICKENS chooses his characters from the more lowly walks of life, and traces the sad story—aye, to man's shame, too real story—of the weak, the oppressed, and the poor. To elevate, to emancipate, to encourage these, he has spent—yes, *nobly* spent—most of his useful life. If there is any man who is chief in our age as a moral reformer, that man is CHARLES DICKENS. The reforms he has already been instrumental in effecting, the abuses his *novels* have wrought out corrections for, the stimulus he has given to philanthropy and brotherly feeling among men, the sympathy of the rich for the poor which he has aroused, the good he has already accomplished, will neither ever die nor be adequately measured. A deep, continuous, powerful current of kindness runs in an irresistible stream throughout all his works. His almost incomparable wit, and equally unequaled humor, are made the forcible allies of truth. His characters are essentially true. The Pecksniffs, the Copperfields, the Micawbers, the Scrooges, the Carkers, even the Sikeses and Fagans, we know from experience to be real. How can charity be more effectively taught than in the Christmas Stories? Where have the terrible realities and dangers of long-continued oppression been more impressively and truthfully depicted than in the "Tale of Two Cities"? Where is parental tyranny and neglect more forcibly condemned than in "Dombey and Son," or the danger of dishonesty more strikingly illustrated than in the example of the elder Carker? Where does hypocrisy receive a juster or more cutting rebuke than in "Martin Chuzzlewit"? Men may sneer at "Nicholas Nickleby," but the reformation that book actually accomplished on its appearance in England in school government and economy, was worth a lifetime's labor. No—CHARLES DICKENS need not fear detractors. His works are immortal, and his name will go down to posterity, its own enduring monument. But what necessity of further examples to prove that some works of fiction are beneficial? HOMER's Iliad and VIRGIL's Æneid will never die. MILTON's Paradise and DANTE's Infernium, SHAKESPEARE's Hamlet, BYRON's Childe Harold, BURNS' Songs, WORDSWORTH's rural beauties, the "Pilgrim's Progress," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will live forever, even though they are *dreams!* But we close as we began:—is not the indiscriminate denunciation of fiction a serious evil to society? PROGRESSUS.

North Towanda, Aug. 6, 1869.

THE ORIGIN OF RATTLESNAKES.—The attachment of the Red Indian aborigines to this famous reptile is proverbial; in nearly all the tribes, even at this present day, it is seldom disturbed, but is designated by the endearing epithet *of grandfather*. It is recorded, however, by the early historians, that when one tribe desired to challenge another to combat, they were in the habit of sending into the midst of their enemy the skin of a rattlesnake, whereby it would appear to have been employed as an emblem of revenge. And as to the origin of the rattlesnake, the old men among the Cherokees relate a legend to the following effect:

A very beautiful young man, with a white face, and wrapped in a white robe, once made his appearance in their nation, and commanded them to abandon all their old customs and festivals, and to adopt a new religion. He made use of the softest language, and everything he did proved him to be a good man. It so happened however, that he could make no friends among them, and the medicine men of the nation conspired to take away his life. In many ways did they try to do this—by lashing him with serpents, and by giving him poison, but were always unsuccessful. But, in process of time the deed was accomplished, and in the following manner: It was known that the good stranger was in the habit of daily visiting a certain spring for the purpose of quenching his thirst, and bathing his body. In view of this fact, the magicians made a very beautiful war-chest, inlaid with some mud-shells, and decorated with rattles; and this chest they offered to the Great Spirit, with the prayer that he would touch them how to destroy the stranger. In answer to the prayer, a venomous snake was created, and carefully hidden under a leaf by the side of the spring. The stranger, as usual, came there to drink, was bitten by the snake, and perished. The Cherokee nation then fell in love with the snake and having asked the Great Spirit to distinguish it by some peculiar mark from all the other snakes in the world, he complied by transferring to its body the rattles which had made the chest of sacrifice so musical to the earlinit so beautiful to the eye.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL JUBILEE IN HECTOR, N.Y.

On the 8th of June, 1869, there was a large gathering of the friends of Sabbath-schools in the Presbyterian Church at Peach Orchard. Brief remarks were made by the Reverends Cane and Fellows, and Superintendents Bassett, Ely, Tracy, Milliman, and the Tylers, interspersed with excellent singing, conducted by Prof. Snyder. The following is an abstract of the address, by Rev. Joel Jewell, of French Mills, Pa.:

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: Fifty years ago to-day I recited my chapter probably in the first regularly constituted Sunday-school in this region of the country, and before there were any in Ithaca or Elmira. While we meet together this afternoon for a half century jubilee, and to review the past, I trust it is not so much to glorify Sunday-schools, as to learn how to glorify the great Teacher. The early history of this important institution is nearly lost in the, tramp, of ages. John Elliott, the Apostle to the Indians, taught the natives in a Sunday-school as early as 1660. John Wener compiled a manual of Sunday-school instruction in 1645; the Dunkers brought a copy from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1734; and in 1735 John Weisz established a Sunday-school in their community, some fifty miles from Philadelphia. Robert Raikes opened a Sunday-school at Gloucester, with paid teachers, in 1780. The next year he started one at Lancaster, and William Fox made a movement in London. John Wesley wrote in his journal for July 18, 1784, "I find these schools springing up wherever I go. Perhaps God may have a deeper end therein than men are aware of. Who knows but some of these schools may become nurseries for children?" "The Sunday-school Society" of London was formed in 1785. Peter Thompson, a Quaker, established the "First-day or Sunday-school Society" at Philadelphia in 1791. Samuel Slater, who built the first cotton factory in America, set up a Sunday-school for his hands in 1796, at Pawtucket, R.I. Mrs. Mary Lake founded one in 1705 in the military camp at Marietta, O., and sustained it for several years. William W. Chester, who died on the 4th of March last, was a Sunday-school Superintendent in New York in 1815. "The New York Sunday-school Union" was organized in 1816; the "Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union" in 1817; and the "American Sunday-school Union" in 1824.

The movement here was somewhat as follows: Ephraim Birge, originally from N.H., taught at the Red School-house in 1815-16. The children recited to him the chapter on charity, &c. As he desired a better opportunity to benefit the young, he invited them to meet him on Sunday afternoons; at which times the Sermon on the Mount and other scriptures were rehearsed, and instruction given in the form of a Bible Class. The two following winters he was teaching at the Ely School-house, and adopted a similar plan on the Sabbath. These schools were a happy auxiliary to the catechical instruction of our New England fathers, and a great pleasure to the children. The conversion of little ones was then seldom expected; but this teacher looked for such results, and was not disappointed. When we learned that Mr. Birge thought Lydia was a Christian, many of us wished he could say the same of ourselves. These earnest efforts of the teacher, seconded by the labors of Rev. Stephen Porter, produced an abundant fruit in the precious revival which commenced on the Lake road and terminated at Deacon Jewell's barn; which gave it the name of "the barn awakening." William, Caleb, and Chauncey W. Smith, Dr. A. M. G. Comstock, and others, widely known, were among the converts. The "Hector Temperance Society" (organized April 9, 1818), the building of the Peach Orchard Church, and the incipient Sunday-school movements, all furthered the progress of the revival, or were promoted by it.

On the second Sabbath of May, 1819, Mr. Porter gave notice that when he came again, he would discourse upon the subject of Sunday-schools, and endeavor to organize one at the Hager School-house. Probably no announcement had ever caused greater excitement in this community, unless we except the order for a draft of every third man to protect our northern frontier. When that warm, beautiful 30th of May came, it was found that the house would not contain even the female portion of the assembly. Therefore sash were removed from a window and a wagon backed up to it to serve for a pulpit, while men and boys filled the street. The latter were a happy barefooted set, arrayed in clean home-spun, and the entire crowd, save two families, came from their log cabin homes. Hymns were lined and sung, such as "Life is the time," and "All hail the power." The text, if I remember, was Deut. 6: 6, 7: "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children," &c. The preacher dwelt particularly upon the fact, that the people of Israel were required to see that every child of the nation was thoroughly instructed in the word of God. At the close of the sermon the congregation was ready for "Blow ye the trumpet," and to vote unanimously for a Sunday-school. That the institution should not be a sectarian one, three men were chosen to conduct it, viz: Caleb Smith, Esq., of the Methodist Church, Deacon Joseph Jewell, of the Presbyterian, and Deacon Henry German, of the Baptist. We were told to commence our lessons with the 3d chapter of Matthew (owing to hard names in the first), and learn as far as we pleased. The next Sabbath, June 6th, the house was well filled. Esquire Smith read a chapter, Deacon Jewell led the singing, Deacon German prayed, teachers were appointed, and we proceeded with our rehearsals of "Now when Jesus was born," all upon a pretty high key. The Sunday-school of half a century ago differed materially from those we have now. We had no books, save a testament of large size, no little papers, tickets, cards, questions, hymns, or even singing for the children. Still the school was beneficial in that it kept us from much evil, and incited us to commit to memory the gospels of Christ. Teachers had no time to question or instruct pupils, some of whom recited one hundred verses or more. Indeed, Laura Scoville came one day with a two week's lesson, consisting of the entire book of Mark, 678 verses. That school has continued at Logan for fifty years, but, I am sorry to say, only the summer.

The first Sunday-school in the Peach Orchard Church was conducted by John Thalhimer and Deacon Jewell, about 1823 or 1824. Miss Fanny Thompson, a sister of M.L.P. Thompson, D.D., was quite active and efficient. As there was a lack of teachers, aged females residing at a distance offered their services, as Mrs. Woodward (the mother of Mrs. Dr. Loundsberry), Mrs. Reuben Smith and Mrs. Alexander McCrary. I put the Sunday-school a going at Rich's in 1827, with John Woodward (grandfather of the Judge) for Superintendent. It was soon after they were introduced in Ithaca, and we used a library from the start. The location was quite inconvenient for those that attended religious meetings; but, after closing twice in the fall, this school was the first in the vicinity to continue through the winter, as all country schools may do that are blessed with a live Superintendent. In consultation with Dr. Comstock, we agreed that a Sunday-school ought not to die without having a suitable sermon. I therefore kept the school running until the 13th of December, 1929, when the Doctor gave us a discourse from—"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening *withhold not thy hand*," &c. We voted not to withhold our hand, but to continue the school. The result was so favorable that the following winter there was no desire to stop.

In 1833 we began in earnest to instruct the children to sing; but our progress in this important branch was quite slow, until we received Bradbury's Young Choir, which made the task a pleasure. During the summer of that year there were ten Sunday-schools in Hector, forty-eight teachers, and three hundred and ninety-five scholars, the average attendance being two hundred and seven. There were seventeen hundred and ninety-four children in town between five and sixteen. Therefore only one-fourth came at all, and but one-eighth regularly. By constituting ourself a Sunday-school Missionary over the entire field, we reported sixteen schools the next year, one hundred and five teachers, and eight hundred and twenty scholars. Thus we more than doubled teachers, scholars and books, besides thirty-four cases of hopeful conversion. In 1835 there were seventeen schools, with a corresponding increase. Now the State of New York reports over half a million of scholars in Sunday-school, and from twelve to twenty thousand conversions yearly.

THE USES OF WALKING.—Walking, for young and active people, is by far the best exercise; riding for the elderly, middle-aged and invalid. The abuse of these exercises consists in taking them when the system is exhausted more or less by previous fasting, or by mental labors. Some persons injudiciously attempt a long walk before breakfast, under the belief that it is conducive to health. Others will get up early to work three hours at some obtruse mental toil. The effect of both instances is the same—it subtracts from the power of exertion in the after part of the day. A short saunter or some little reading before this meal is the best indulgence of the kind; otherwise the waste occasioned by labor must be supplied by nourisement, and the breakfast will neccessarily become a heavy meal, and the whole morning's comfort sacrificed by a weight at the chest, from imperfect digestion of food. These observations apply especially to elderly persons, who are proud to flatter themselves into the persuasion that they can use their mental or bodily powers in age as in youth.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his wife, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel was so suprised with his composure and serenity that she cried out:

"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He rose from his chair, lashed to the deck, supporting himself by a pillar of the bed-place, drew his sword, and, pointing it to the breast of his wife, exclaimed:

"Are you not afraid of that sword?"

She instantly answered "No."

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," rejoined the lady, "I know that it is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me to well to hurt me."

"Then" said he, "remember, I know in whom I believe, and that He holds the winds in his fists and the water in the hollow of his hands."

SUCCESS IN FAILURE.—The man that never failed is a myth. Such an one never lived, and is never likely to. All success is a series of efforts, in which, when closely viewed, are seen more or less failures. The mountain is apt to overshadow the hill, but the hill is a reality nevertheless. If you fail now and then, don't be discouraged. Bear in mind it is only the part and experience of every successful man, and the most successful men often have the most failures.

FOREIGN SIMILES.

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat,
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,
As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear,
As light as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather,
As steady as time—uncertain as weather;